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HERBERT SPENCER. Von *Otto Gaupp*. Frommanns Klassiker der Philosophie, V. Stuttgart. 1897. Fr. Frommanns Verlag. Price, M. 1.75.

The author complains that the professional philosophers of Germany do not give to Mr. Herbert Spencer the place he deserves. He is known among them as the philosopher of the unknowable, not as the philosopher of evolution. Indeed there are many evolutionists in Germany who do not even know of the claims of Mr. Spencer's disciples that he was the first who universally applied the principles of evolution—a claim which can be made only by those who are utterly ignorant of the history of the idea of evolution and know nothing of Wolff, Lamarck, Treviranus, Karl von Baer, and the other pre-Darwinian evolutionists. Herr Gaupp characterises Mr. Spencer as an ideal philosopher after his own fashion who hates the *Treibhausmethoden* (p. 14) of the German educational system, is unattentive and lazy at school (p. 13), yet grows up to be at least relatively *ein kräftiger und gesunder Bursche*. The main sources of the pamphlet are Spencer's own works and Mr. Youmans's writings on Spencer. The treatment is that of an admirer; popular but uncritical.

KPS.

LA FILOSOFIA SCIENTIFICA DEL DIRITTO IN INGHILTERRA. Part I., From Bacon to Hume. By *Dr. Giacomo Laviosa*. Turin: Carlo Clausen. 1897. Pp. 850. Price, 10 Lire.

This volume contains an introductory chapter on the two currents of modern thought in ethico-juridical philosophy, namely, the Baconian and the Cartesian. The author accepts the Baconian method and proceeds to expound and criticise English philosophy in so far as it relates to his subject from Bacon to Hume, including Hobbes, Locke, Milton, Shaftesbury, Butler, Hutcheson, and Mandeville. The purpose of the book, as expressed by the author, is to make a modest contribution to the critical revision of English doctrines in regard to the scientific philosophy of law. Such a revision the author believes is necessary to establish a solid basis for the construction of the science. "The historical study of this series of authors constitutes the best preparation for the critical study of the aggregate of ideas which has resulted from their writings. This preparatory study forms the precise object of the present work" (p. 95). The aim of the book is thus seen to be a worthy one. Without such a study as is here made, it is impossible to estimate the value of ethico-juridical ideas. The author's style is easy and his exposition clear. He shows a wide acquaintance not only with English thought, but also with French and German.

I. W. H.